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advisers? "Henry IV., henceforward a sincere Catholic, whatever may be said", had at last come to know them, and henceforward "to his death will love and favor the Company of Jesus"—"with what liberality and what persistence the next volume will relate".

An interesting episode in the present volume is the chapter devoted to the French Jesuits in Scotland under Mary Stuart and her son (1562-1597).

GEORGE L. BURR.

A History of Geographical Discovery in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. By EDWARD HEAWOOD, M.A., Librarian to the Royal Geographic Society. [Cambridge Geographical Series.] (Cambridge: The University Press. 1912. Pp. xii, 475.)

THE author has achieved in an admirable way a very difficult task. During the two centuries under consideration there were many important voyages to all parts of the globe both by land and sea. A number of nations participated in this work of discovery and in particular the Dutch, English, French, and Russian. Land exploration was carried on quite extensively by the Jesuits and other missionaries. To be able to write a book on such a big subject one must possess a very sound knowledge of geography and cartography, not only of the period under discussion but also of those which precede and succeed in order to point out the relation of one to the other. The book shows that the author is well qualified for the work which he undertook. In his introductory chapter he summarizes in a clear and scholarly manner the discoveries of the sixteenth century and states what were the prevailing geographical and cartographical ideas at the end of that period and what were the problems which were handed down to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. With this as a beginning he proceeds to tell how the different nations went to work to solve these problems. In connection with each important voyage there is a short biographical sketch of the officer in command and a brief discussion of the motives which led to the undertaking. It is well known that during the greater part of the seventeenth century the purpose of the voyages was largely commercial development, towards the end of that century geographical knowledge was advanced through the exploits of the buccaneers, but from about the middle of the eighteenth century, generally speaking, the aim of the voyages was primarily scientific discovery and only incidentally trade.

According to the author, "the most notable achievements during the first half of our period were the voyages of Tasman, which did more than any others to draw the veil from the previously unknown Australasian area. . . . Glancing now at the regional extension of exploring work during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it may be said that the most marked characteristic of the whole period was the unveiling of the great Pacific Ocean."

Taking into consideration the long period covered and the numerous

voyages studied it is only natural that the book should be packed full of facts. Its style is narrative from beginning to end. It is not altogether easy reading and very few will read the book through for pleasure. The author avoids controversies; he contents himself with stating the facts and very little more, and, under the circumstances, he could hardly be expected to do otherwise. In many cases he made use of the sources, but since there is such a vast amount of original material written in so many different languages, the author was of necessity compelled to fall back on the best available secondary authorities. One who has made a special study of one of the many topics in the book will be somewhat dissatisfied with the author's treatment of it, yet it must be admitted that he did the best he could with the secondary material at his command. It is rather strange that the voyages of Mogami Tokunai, the Japanese geographer, in the North Pacific during the years 1785 and 1786 (the date of the third is not known) have been overlooked. The value of the book would have been greatly enhanced if a list of the best books on the subject were given.

One of the features of the book is the very full index. Of the 475 pages about four hundred are text and fifty index. There are about sixty illustrations, many of them reproductions of old maps, and most of the others are likenesses, in the main, of Englishmen interested in navigation. The author is fair and impartial in his treatment of all discoveries and discoverers, no matter under what flag they sailed.

The book is valuable as a work of reference; its statements may be accepted because they are based on the best available authorities.

F. A. GOLDER.

Stolen Waters: a Page in the Conquest of Ulster. By T. M. HEALY, M.P. (London, New York, Bombay, and Calcutta: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1913. Pp. x, 492.)

MR. TIMOTHY HEALY'S *Stolen Waters* is hardly a history. It is the restatement of a great law argument against the right of an Englishman to monopolize the valuable fisheries in the waters of Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the British Islands, and to charge rent on what has been freely enjoyed by the people of the surrounding counties from time immemorial. The alleged right is based on grants made under the great seal of Ireland to Sir Arthur Chichester in the reign of James I., taken back by Charles I. at the instance of Strafford, and restored by Charles II. Mr. Healy, who was retained on the side of the people in the final argument of the case, when it was decided for the Earl of Shaftesbury by a vote of four Conservative judges to three Liberals, pleads for a re-opening on the ground that the judges were but partly informed as to the facts, and gave little or no weight to considerations of the first importance. He contends, and seems to show, that the grants to Chichester, then lord deputy at the head of the Irish government, were fraudulent from the first, were kept secret from the govern-